

THE PUBLIC DEBT A DEMOCRATIC LEGACY.

The First Rebellion a Rally for Slavery.

WHAT IT COST THE NATION.

A SECOND CIVIL WAR THREATENED.

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WHO BEGAN THE REBELLION.

"I will tell you another fact, which is enough for this time, that as the late war WAS PRODUCED BY THE DEFEATED DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN 1860, so we shall never have peace till it is restored to power in 1868!"

Ex-United States and ex-Confederate States Senator Toombs' speech at Atlanta, Ga., July 8, 1868.

WHAT THEY BEGAN IT FOR.

"The new (Confederate) Constitution has put at rest forever all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institutions—African Slavey—as it exists amongst us, the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. THIS WAS THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE LATE RUPTURE AND PRESENT REVOLUTION: * * * Our new Government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea—(the idea of Mr. Jefferson that 'the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature, and wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically.') Its foundations are laid—ITS CORNER STONE RESTS UPON THE GREAT TRUTH * * * THAT SLAVERY subordination to the superior race IS HIS (the negro's) NATURAL AND NORMAL CONDITION!"

Confederate Vice-President A. H. Stephens' speech at Savannah, Ga., March 21, 1861.

In 1856, James Buchanan, "a northern man with southern principles," was elected President of the United States. At this time, and during the whole of his administration, until after the triumph of the Republican party in 1860, the country was at peace with all the world, the Government was respected abroad, and the people were prosperous and happy. The annual resources of the national Treasury far exceeded its expenditures; taxations for the support of the Government had no existence, and the national debt was merely nominal.

Upon the elevation of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, he surrounded himself with some of the worst men in the nation, and selected to constitute a majority of his cabinet, either avowed secessionists, like Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson, or the still more infamous Toucey, all of whom were life-long Democrats, and gave their whole personal and official influence to the work of organizing the rebellion while constituting a portion of the Government.

For years, the South had been threatening a dissolution of the Union, encouraged by the leaders of the Democratic party north.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE REBELLION.

Very soon after the inauguration of Buchanan, the slaveholding democracy commenced, more actively than ever, preparations for their long-threatened rebellion. Everywhere throughout the South the people were organized into military bands and subject to military discipline.

In this active preparation for civil war, they were openly and efficiently aided by Mr. Buchanan's cabinet. Floyd stole arms from the arsenals North and sent them

to the Southern States to be used in arming the conspirators. He also sent the whole army into Texas to be surrendered to the rebels the moment the first blow should be struck against the Government, while Toucey ordered the navy to distant foreign ports, and Cobb was successfully employed in exhausting the public Treasury and destroying the national credit.

By these means *the Democratic party South, actively assisted by a Democratic Administration, and OPENLY ENCOURAGED BY THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS NORTH,* believed they had *rendered the Government powerless* and put the success of their rebellion beyond all contingency.

FREMONT'S ELECTION TO BE A SIGNAL FOR REVOLT.

Previous to the elections of 1856, it had been arranged that the election of Fremont should be the signal for secession from the Union then, though they were not fully prepared for the fatal plunge. His defeat enabled them to postpone the blow till the next election, and gave them time to complete their treasonable arrangements.

The election of Mr. Douglass, or any other Northern democrat not pledged to the purposes of the secessionists, no less than Mr. Lincoln's, would have been seized upon as the pretext for revolt, just as Mr. Lincoln's was.

THE FIRST ACT OF WAR.

Immediately upon the success of the Republican party being known, though it was not denied that Mr. Lincoln was elected in strict accordance with every legal and constitutional requirement, one Southern State after another seceded from the Union and open war was commenced; first, by seizing *Forts, Arsenals, Navy Yards, Mints, Custom Houses, Post Offices; stealing the public money, appropriating all the public property* within the limits of the Southern States to their treasonable purposes; then by organizing *an independent government*, and finally by *FIRING UPON THE STAR OF THE WEST, sent on the humane and peaceful mission of relieving the starving, besieged garrison of Fort Sumter.*

Thus *the Democratic party South, with the open and powerful assistance of a Democratic Administration, and the leaders of the Democratic party North, COMMENCED A FOUR YEARS CIVIL WAR—the wickedest, the cruelest, the bloodiest the world ever saw, and all to establish a government “whose corner-stone was to be slavery.”*

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR TREASON.

At the time the slave-holding and slavery-defending democracy began this terrible civil war, the government of the country was practically in their hands, as it had been for sixty years, with very brief intervals. Though a republican president had been elected, the Supreme Court and both branches of Congress were against him, and the Republican party was, therefore, absolutely powerless. Both the Legislative and Judicial departments of the Government were democratic, for the republicans had not a majority in the House, while the other branch of Congress was overwhelming against them. Mr. Lincoln could not even have secured a cabinet unless with the “consent” of his political opponents. Slavery was as safe as it had been any time in sixty years. Not a law on that, nor indeed on any other subject, could the Republican party have passed if *the Democratic senators and members had all stood at their post.*

But they had been threatening secession for nearly thirty years, *had been vigorously organizing for civil war for four years*, and were all ready to raise the bloody flag of rebellion as soon as the result of the election of 1860 should be declared. They at once plunged madly into the contest for *disunion, sovereignty, and slavery.*

WHAT THIS DEMOCRATIC REBELLION COST.

And now let us count the cost of this DEMOCRATIC CIVIL WAR—a war inaugurated under a democratic administration, encouraged by a democratic president, actively aided by democratic members of his cabinet, begun by the democratic leaders, and carried on by the Democratic party, a war in which every man who fought against the old flag WAS A DEMOCRAT, every man who encouraged the rebellion WAS A DEMOCRAT, and a war in which every Republican in the Union was on the side of the Government.

To begin, then, this democratic rebellion cost the nation A FOUR YEARS' WAR,

more unjust, and cruel, and unnecessary than any in the history of the world, and in which a more brutal, revengeful, and barbarian spirit was exhibited by its authors than by any other people, either savage or civilized.

This four years' democratic war cost us the lives of three hundred thousand as brave, patriotic, noble hearted, intelligent men as ever died in defence of their country.

This four years' democratic war has also made *three hundred thousand* equally brave, patriotic, noble hearted men cripples, and many of them pensioners for life.

This four years' democratic war has made *ten hundred thousand* widows and orphans, depriving them of their natural protectors and rendering them dependent upon the liberality of the people through the bounty of the Government.

This four years' democratic war has cost the people **THREE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**, *every cent rendered absolutely necessary to save the nation against this mighty democratic conspiracy, and every cent of which, except what fell into the hands of disloyal democratic speculators, was expended in enabling General Grant to overthrow this democratic rebellion.*

This four years' democratic war has left upon the people a national debt of **TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**. Not one cent of this debt would have existed had not the Democratic party, under a Democratic Administration, headed by Democratic members of the Government, begun the rebellion without any cause, and for no other purpose than to establish a SLAVE-HOLDING CONFEDERACY.

This four years' democratic war has caused, and is now causing, a yearly tax of *two hundred millions of dollars* upon the people to pay the interest on this democratic national debt, the pensions to disabled soldiers, and to the widows and orphans of those who died in defence of their country.

This four years' democratic war, in causing an enormous national debt, and in substituting a paper for a specie currency, has so inflated prices, that the people can now buy no more with two dollars than they could with one before the Democratic party brought upon us this enormous democratic debt.

This four years' democratic war has fastened a burden of taxation upon the people, *that for forty years will eat up*, directly and indirectly, **A TENTH PART** of *every man's earnings*. And this tax is the *inevitable result* of a war *begun by the Democratic party without the slightest justification*—begun deliberately and wickedly, after counting all the cost and four years' careful, zealous, and systematic preparations.

ITS EFFECTS UPON THE SOUTH.

But the terrible consequences of THIS FOUR YEARS' DEMOCRATIC WAR have not been confined to the loyal States. It has caused the most unutterable woe to the poor people of the South. As many of them were sacrificed in this war for slavery, as many maimed in battle, and as many widows and orphans made as at the North, while infinitely more property was destroyed by the ravages of war. And yet the mass of the southern people had nothing to gain and nothing to hope, EVEN FROM THE SUCCESS OF THE REBELLION. The war was begun and carried on by the Democratic party FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PRIVILEGED CLASS OF SLAVE-HOLDERS, against the interest of the vast majority of the people.

This four years' democratic war begun and carried on, as the vice president of the rebel government officially declared, TO PERPETUATE AND EXTEND SLAVERY, could have no other result than still further to degrade the poor white man and make him still more dependent upon a slave-holding aristocracy. THIS WAS ITS SECONDARY OBJECT. The census of 1860 shows slave property then to be worth *four thousand millions of dollars*, and the land, &c., held by the slave owners to have been worth as much more. Besides owning all the material property of the South, the slaveholding oligarchy possessed absolutely THE WHOLE POLITICAL POWER of the old slave States, and for sixty years had substantially controlled the entire policy of the general government, partly through the extra members of Congress their slaves gave them, but mainly through the base subserviency of the Northern Democracy to their interest.

In 1860 the slave States contained about twelve millions of people, of whom four millions were slaves, and eight millions whites, only THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND of whom were slave-holders, OWNING ALL THE PROPERTY, EXERCISING ALL THE POWER, AND CONTROLLING THE DESTINIES of the white people as absolutely and tyrannically as they did the negroes. It was for the sole benefit of this privileged class that three hundred thousand lives of Southern white men were sacrificed, and a million of widows and orphans created. And this oligarchy of slave-holders was but one twenty-fourth part of the Southern white population, and less than a seventieth part of the white population of the whole nation.

WAGED TO ENSLAVE THE POOR.

In THIS DEMOCRATIC WAR, *waged to perpetuate the PRIVILEGES AND POWER of this mean and cruel oligarchy, to degrade still further the poor whites, to render labor still more odious, and poverty still harder to be borne, the working masses of the South fought four long years, SHEDDING BLOOD LIKE WATER, and making themselves almost literally a nation of paupers.* The oligarchy, though they lost their slaves, still keep their lands. They are now laboring again to "fire the Southern heart," and to incite, with the aid of Seymour and Blair, another democratic rebellion, through the means of which *they hope to regain their lost power, RE-ESTABLISH SLAVERY, REPUDIATE THE PUBLIC DEBT, and retain the Southern white masses in ignorance and degradation!*

This is a part of the price the people were compelled to pay, and a part of the burden they are still compelled to bear as a penalty for permitting the Democratic victory of 1860; and these are some of the fearful consequences of the four years' war, which was begun and carried on by the Democratic party, through the aid extended to the conspirators BY THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION which that victory brought into power, to destroy the Government and perpetuate slavery.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUD AND FALSEHOOD.

A violent attempt has been made by the baser sort of the copperhead Democracy to hold the Republican party in some way responsible for the crushing weight of taxation this DEMOCRATIC REBELLION has brought upon the people. But the charge itself is treason, for it implies that the Republican party should have made no effort to put down the rebellion and save the Union. If they had made no resistance to their armed attack upon the Government, but permitted them, peaceably, to destroy the Union and establish a slaveholding confederacy upon its ruins, there would have been NO WAR, NO NATIONAL DEBT, NO TAXATION!

TREASON TO BE MADE HONORABLE AND LOYALTY ODIOSUS.

The American people are asked to make treason a virtue and LOYALTY A CRIME by the election of the rebel candidates for President and Vice-President in preference to the General who overthrew the rebellion and saved the Union, and to punish by defeat the Republican party, who furnished Grant the men and means to accomplish that object at the expense of a large national debt, and to reward by victory the Democratic party, whose treason and rebellion rendered that debt necessary. Such a verdict would convert the men who served this nation into TRAITORS and those who fought four years to destroy it into PATRIOTS!

Mr. Seymour's New York "friends," who inaugurated, at his suggestion, the anti-draft riot of July, 1863, and murdered negroes, burnt orphan asylums, and destroyed the property of loyal men, have shown a keener sense of decency and propriety than the advocates of Seymour and Blair have in thus attempting to hold the Republican party responsible for the burdens which their own crimes brought upon the country. They have not been shameless enough to charge upon the National Government, or the party which controlled it, the responsibility of the expense rendered necessary to suppress the riot, and to pay for the property they burnt and the lives they sacrificed.

The copperhead demand, that the American people shall punish, as criminals, the Republican party for the present national debt, and its burden of taxation, could find no fitter and more significant illustration than in the conduct of the son who sought

to take from a father the control of his estate, on the ground of incompetency or dishonesty, because he had entailed a debt upon it in extinguishing a fire which that incendiary son had wilfully communicated to it.

The Democratic party, in 1860, applied the incendiary torch of civil war to the fabric of civil liberty erected by the Fathers of the Republic, and for four long years labored with bloody ferocity to destroy it. They failed in their treasonable designs, and the nation was saved. They now ask the people to hurl from power the party who thwarted their conspiracy and to give them the control of the Government which they sacrificed THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND LIVES AND COMPELLED THE EXPENDITURE OF THREE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in trying to destroy!

IS THE UNION WORTH WHAT IT COST?

The question for the American people to decide is—first, whether the Republican party were guilty of a crime, by armed resistance to the efforts of the Rebel Democracy to overthrow the Government; and second, if they were not, whether the price paid for putting down the rebellion and saving our free Republican Institutions, purged of the only blot upon them, was more than they were worth. If they believe the Republican party should have permitted the government, founded by Washington and his associates, TO BE DESTROYED WITHOUT A STRUGGLE TO SAVE IT, or that it is not worth the lives and treasure which that struggle involved, they will elect Seymour and Blair, THE CANDIDATES NOMINATED BY THE REBELS. If they think the establishment of Liberty, Justice, and Equal Rights on this continent is worth the sacrifices made to secure them, they will elect GRANT AND COLFAX, the candidates of the loyal men of the nation.

DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION.

Whether the war cost more than it ought is not a question for its authors to raise, because in all the frauds committed upon the Government during its existence, they have been the greatest and most numerous criminals, stealing fifty dollars to the Republican's one...

Nor does it become the rebel and copperhead Democracy to complain of the burden of taxation for another reason: They not only created the national debt, BUT IT IS BY THEIR FRAUDS THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS SWINDLED OUT OF THE REVENUE WHICH WOULD SO LESSEN THE BURDEN OF TAXATION as to make it scarcely felt by the people.

Ninety millions of gallons of whiskey are annually manufactured, subject to a tax of two dollars per gallon, or ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY MILLIONS IN THE AGGREGATE; but through the influence of the "Whiskey Ring," composed exclusively of copperheads and rebels, and sustained by the President and his Democratic supporters, only THIRTY MILLIONS ANNUALLY (last year less than half that sum) is paid into the Treasury, and the tax payers are therefore cheated out of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY, which they must make up in taxes. This theft is committed by democrats, every one of whom is the noisy advocate of Seymour and Blair.

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.

A few facts will show how free from prodigality and corruption the Republican party has been since it came into power, and that it has been far more economical than its predecessors in all ordinary expenditures.

No comparison, of course, can be made of the cost of the war and many departments of the Government between Mr. Buchanan's administration and the republican administration which succeeded it; but there can be between the two administrations in regard to the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government. And this comparison is most favorable to the Republican party. Read the following facts:

Civil and Diplomatic expenses of the Government during 1860, the last year of

Mr. Buchanan's administration, was..... \$45,796,058

First year of Mr. Lincoln's, 1861.....	\$46,143,059.
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Fourth " " 1864.....	27,800,409.
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First year of Johnson's, 1865.....	40,346,553
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Second " " 1866.....	42,420,820
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Third " " 1867.....	52,098,021
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Making an aggregate of.....	\$208,308,862
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Which is an average of about \$41,700,000 yearly, or an average of four millions a year less since the Republicans came into power, and covering the whole period of the war, than during the last year of Mr. Buchanan's administration. This item, it must be remembered, includes the salaries of all officers engaged in the civil service at home—president, members of the cabinet, heads of bureaus, revenue officers, clerks, &c., as well as our diplomatic agents. And yet, notwithstanding the enormous increase of clerks and other civil officers, especially those connected with the internal revenue department, rendered necessary by this great Democratic rebellion, four millions of dollars annually have been saved to the tax payers of the nation in our civil and diplomatic expenditures alone, for seven years, making an aggregate of twenty-eight millions. The years 1862 and 1863 have been omitted because the payment on the public debt for those years is included in the statement of civil and diplomatic expenses in the Financial Report from which these figures are taken.

The expenditure of Mr. Buchanan's administration, the last year of its existence, was, in gold, a little over \$80,000,000, or more than \$112,000,000 in greenbacks at the present rate of exchange. This too was when the army was vastly less than it is now, and the navy scarcely half as large.

For the ordinary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year, which began the 1st day of July, 1868, the appropriation by a Republican Congress was one hundred and six millions eight hundred thousand dollars, being MORE THAN FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS LESS, when reduced to gold, than Mr. Buchanan expended the last year of his rule. These are only fair examples of the economy of a Republican Congress in every department of the public service. They have labored with unceasing zeal and fidelity to lessen the burdens brought upon the people by the Democratic rebellion of 1861.

ANOTHER CIVIL WAR THREATENED.

But the copperhead and rebel democracy are not satisfied with the awful calamity they brought upon the nation by that wicked and bloody conspiracy, the hundreds of thousands of lives they sacrificed, the millions of widows and orphans they made, the three thousand millions of dollars they expended, the enormous and grinding national debt and its contingent weight of taxation they created.

The taste for blood, and the love for plunder and devastation and ruin, which that four years of carnage and crime begat, instead of being satiated, has only been sharpened by what it fed upon. And they are now inaugurating another civil war.

If the democracy elects Seymour and Blair, they declare that the first act of their President will be the commencement of a war to overturn the Southern reorganized State governments, to annul all the reconstruction laws of Congress, to take from the colored people of the South the right to vote, AND TO DISPERSE CONGRESS AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET, if it shall stand in the way of these great Democratic reforms!

This SECOND DEMOCRATIC CIVIL WAR, which is only to be prevented by their defeat at the polls, will, undoubtedly, be as long and bloody, and destructive and expensive as their first revolt, and will cost the nation another THREE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, three hundred thousand more precious lives, and make another million of widows and orphans!

There is evidence, strong as proofs of holy writ, that the copperhead and rebel democracy ARE PREPARING TO PRECIPITATE THE NATION INTO SUCH A SECOND REBELLION, if the people, in their madness, or God in His wrath, should permit Horatio Seymour to be elected President and Frank Blair Vice President. This evidence is the solemn declaration of the candidates of that corrupt, utterly unscrupulous, and disloyal party—the platform adopted at their New York National Convention, the avowel of all the Southern rebels, delegates to that convention, and others who dictated its policy and are its admitted leaders, such as Howell Cobb, Robert P. Toombs, A. H. Stephens, General Forest, General Wade Hampton, General Preston, Gov. Vance, Gov. Perry, Basil Duke, Barksdale, Beauregard, Vallandigham, &c., the tone of the copperhead rebel press generally, and the whole spirit and temper of the rebel people and their Northern henchmen.

THE PROOF OF THEIR INTENDED REBELLION.

The treasonable letter of Frank Blair, which procured him the nomination he holds, was indorsed by the New York rebel Convention, and is the key-note of the campaign. It is, therefore, an authentic and official declaration of the purposes of the rebel and copperhead Democracy. It is dated June 30th, and contains this threat of civil war:

"If the President elected by the Democracy enforces, or permits others to enforce, these reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for THE PRESIDENT-ELECT TO DECLARE THESE ACTS NULL AND VOID, COMPEL THE ARMY TO UNDO ITS USURPATIONS AT THE SOUTH, DISPERSE THE CARPET-BAG STATE GOVERNMENTS, ALLOW THE WHITE PEOPLE TO REORGANIZE THEIR OWN GOVERNMENTS, AND ELECT SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

"We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people BY TRAMPLING INTO DUST THE USURPATIONS OF CONGRESS, KNOWN AS THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

BLAIR'S TREASONABLE THREAT ENDORSED.

The New York copperhead Convention, which did not contain a loyal delegate from the South, nor one who had not taken an active part against the Government, gave General Hampton, the bitterest rebel of them all, unconditional authority to place any plank in the platform the South might demand; and he placed there this endorsement of Blair's threat of civil war, which the Convention approved by acclamation:

"Resolved, THAT WE REGARD THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS (so called) OF CONGRESS AS USURPATIONS, AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL, REVOLUTIONARY, AND VOID."

Here is General Hampton's own construction of the meaning of this resolution, delivered at a mass meeting of the copperhead and rebel Democracy before he left New York:

"*We can have no relief until the Democratic party will come out and pledge itself that the white people of the South shall vote. I want you all to register an oath that, when they do vote, their votes shall be counted, and if there is a majority of white votes, that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them.*"

All but a few of the worst rebels vote now; they cannot vote without "trampling the laws under foot," as they propose.

JOHNSON TO BEGIN WAR BEFORE THE ELECTION.

The President clearly intends to take the lead in the proposed rebellion, by destroying the new State governments, and nullifying the laws of Congress before the election. This is an improvement on the rebel and copperhead policy, which is to commence the rebellion only in case of Seymour's election. But Johnson means the rebel votes shall be counted for him. In his veto of the electoral college bill he thus lays down his way to begin the war. After expressing his opinion that the rebel States were legally "organized and restored" under his "policy," prior to March 4, 1867, he says:

"The only legitimate authority under which the election for President and Vice-President can be held therein must be derived from the governments instituted before that period. *It clearly follows that the State governments organized in those States, under act of Congress for that purpose, as under military control, are illegitimate and of no validity whatever; and, in that view, the votes cast in those States for President and Vice-President in pursuance of acts passed since the 4th of March, 1867, and in obedience to the so-called acts of Congress, cannot be legally received and counted; while the only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of reconstruction.*"

GOVERNOR PERRY SAYS BLAIR'S LETTER MUST BE CARRIED OUT.

At a meeting of rebels, held in Charleston, to ratify their nominations at New York, Governor Perry, a rebel delegate who had just returned from that conclave of traitors, said:

"Hampton was the lion of the Convention. Hampton was courted by all parties, North, South, East, and West; and when, as a member of the Committee on Platform, he submitted that section which declares the reconstruction acts void and revolutionary, the rest of the committee told him to make it as strong as he pleased—they would endorse it. He paid the highest encomiums to Seymour and Blair. Alluding to the late act of Congress respecting the electoral college, he said it was the greatest fraud yet attempted, and meant that if the Southern States cast their votes for Grant they would be counted; if for Seymour they would be excluded. In this case, he said GENERAL BLAIR'S LETTER WOULD HAVE A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION, AND THE DEMOCRATS NORTH AND SOUTH WOULD RISE UP AND DRIVE THE USURPERS FROM THE HALLS OF LEGISLATION.

HOWELL COBB'S ADVICE TO REBELS.

Cobb, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Buchanan, and used his position first to ruin the credit of this Government, and then to overthrow it, is as black-hearted a traitor now as he was then. He recently made a speech to the traitors at Atlanta, in which he exhibited this infernal spirit toward the loyal, true men of the State:

"You owe it to the living, you owe it to your own children and to their children. Write down in their memories this day and all days, and for all time to come, the feeling and spirit of abhorrence with which you regard and estimate these men. Oh, Heaven! for some blistering words, *that I may write infamy upon the foreheads of these men* [applause]; *that they may travel through earth despised of all men and rejected of Heaven, scorned by the devil himself.* They may seek their final congenial resting place under the mudsills of that ancient institution. * * * * Upon them there should be no mercy. They have dishonored themselves and sought to dishonor you. Anathematize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society. Leave them to wallow in their own mire and filth. Nobody will ever envy them; and if they are never taken out of the gully until I reach forth my hand to take them up, they will die in their natural element."

THE LAW TO BE DISREGARDED.

The Charleston Mercury gives public notice that the Seymourites of that State will neither obey the laws nor recognize the debts of her present Government. Says this admirer of Frank Blair:

"It (Gen. Canby's Government) has forced into assumed supremacy the negro race on the one side, over the white race on the other; and has left them to settle which race shall rule South Carolina. Of course, from the very nature of things, the white race will not be held responsible for the actings and doings of the negroes. They will redeem no debts they may incur; they will pay no taxes they may lay; THEY WILL RECOGNIZE THE VALIDITY OF NO LAWS THEY MAY PASS. They intend to rule themselves, and not to be ruled by negroes; and any man who shall aid the efforts of the negroes to rule them, by loaning their money under fraudulent use of the name of South Carolina, is much more likely to be treated by them as an enemy than be recognized as a lawful creditor. Let every one, therefore, who is disposed to loan his money to the carpet-baggers and negroes DISTINCTLY UNDERSTAND THAT THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA WILL PAY NOT ONE FARTHING OF THE DEBT."

BALLOTS FIRST—THEN BULLETS.

The Mobile Tribune has no doubts about the real issue of the impending contest. Ballots first, to keep up appearances, and then bullets. *The Tribune* puts the case plainly:

"Friends—fellow-citizens of Mobile—comrades of the Queen City of the Gulf! let us make one more effort in behalf of our rights and our liberties. IF WE ARE SUCCESSFUL IN THE APPROACHING CONTEST WE SHALL REGAIN ALL THAT WE LOST IN THE 'LOST CAUSE.' We shall be able to reverse the iron rule which has been imposed upon us, and turning that iron into brands of fire, hurl them back on the heads of the flagitious wretches who have inflicted so many foul flagrant wrongs on our bleeding country. Once more to the breach then—yet once more! and when the cloud shall have cleared away from the flaming field, our flag—the grand old democratic flag—will be seen in all its glory, streaming like the thunder-cloud against the wind. Let us then rally once more around THE DEAR OLD FLAG which we have followed so often to glory and to victory."

SENTIMENT OF PROMINENT SOUTHERN REBELS.

Mr. Williamson, a prominent Democrat, of Shreveport, La., made a Seymour and Blair speech in New Orleans recently. He "arraigned the Radicals," and this is one of the counts of his indictment:

"We arraign them in the name of our own dearly beloved Confederate dead [cheers] whose bones are strewn all over the north-west; KILLED IN BATTLE BY THE ATROCIOUS CRUELTY OF THE RADICAL GOVERNMENT. I believe we will carry our candidates as firmly as there is a throne of God. But even if the defeat should fall upon us do not be discouraged; the time will come when we shall redeem the country. Let no man leave the State. *Let us lay our bones in Louisiana, and if these scalawags and carpet-baggers remain, let us hunt them from the country.*"

Capt. Edward Marshal, a brother of Thomas, made a speech at a recent Democratic ratification meeting, which is thus sketched in a Kentucky paper:

"He was enthusiastic in support of Seymour, and gave his reasons therefor. He said Seymour was nominated as a war democrat for the reason that no other could win. He was called a war democrat, BUT HE HAD NEVER GIVEN ANY AID OR SUPPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT IN PROSECUTION OF THE WAR WHEN IT COULD BE AVOIDED. In 1863, when the rebel troops were in Pennsylvania, and the Government called on Seymour, who was then Governor of New York, to furnish troops to expel them, he answered in the same manner, if not in the same language, as the Governor of Kentucky in 1861, viz: THAT HE WOULD NOT SEND THEM. He did send them, however, FOR THE REASON THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO DO OTHERWISE."